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Identical letters dated 12 November 2011 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, the President of the Security Council and the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a note regarding the latest findings of the investigations conducted by the Syrian authorities regarding the persons involved with arms smuggling activities from neighbouring countries through the Syrian borders to be used by terrorists in order to conduct terrorist attacks in Syria (see annex I). Enclosed also is a list of the names and nationalities of the persons involved in these activities and the types and quantity of the arms found in their possession (see enclosure). I have the honour also to transmit herewith a note on the latest findings regarding the highly sophisticated communication technology used by the armed terrorist groups while conducting their operations, which has been provided and facilitated by foreign countries (see annex II).

It would be highly appreciated if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council on an urgent basis.

(*Signed*) Bashar **Ja'afari**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annexes to the identical letters dated 12 November 2011 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, the President of the Security Council and the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

Annex I

[Original: Arabic]

Memorandum on the smuggling of arms to terrorists

The interrogation of persons arrested for the crime of smuggling arms into the country, a list of whose names and nationalities together with the number and type of weapons that were in their possession is annexed hereto, has disclosed the existence of organized networks that are smuggling arms across the Syrian borders to terrorists within the country. It is clear from the investigations that a huge quantity of arms has been delivered to those terrorists through intermediaries, funders and terrorists in Iraq, Turkey, Lebanon and Saudi Arabia. Set forth below are certain cases that attest that fact:

- On 7 March 2011, the Iraqi national Ahmad Jalub Ali was apprehended. He was working as the driver of an Iraqi refrigerated lorry that bore the number plate Sulaymaniyah 52154. A number of weapons were concealed in the refrigerator. Ali admitted that he had been engaged in such operations for eight months and had brought three consignments of arms into Syria. The first was in August 2010, and comprised 60 revolvers and four machine guns. The second was in September 2010, comprising a further 60 revolvers and three submachine guns, and the third in February 2011, with another 60 revolvers and two machine guns.

- On 16 April 2011, Iraqi national Hussein Karim Jabbar Al-Sa'ady, after quantities of arms had been seized from an Iraqi lorry with the number plate Irbil 85714, confessed that he had brought three consignments of various types of arms and ammunition across the border at the Tanf crossing.

- On 17 October 2011, two Syrian nationals were apprehended, Atallah Halush Zarraq and Ahmad Hawwas Al-Matrud. They admitted that they had previously smuggled sheep and cigarettes between Syria and Iraq, in collusion with the Iraqi national Ahmad Al-Khadr, who agreed to supply them with military rifles and arms that they would bring into Syria via dirt tracks close to the Hauzan border post in Hasakah governorate and sell to terrorists in the village of Annazah in that governorate.

- On 10 October 2010, a Syrian national, Ismail Ismail, and a Turkish national, Yunis Amr Awlash, were arrested as they were smuggling a number of military rifles from Turkey into the Afrin region, where they had intended to deliver them to persons they called "the revolutionaries of Jabal Zawiyah" in Idlib. Their intermediary was Luqman Al-Ikta'a, who is wanted for arms trafficking.

- A Lebanese national, Musa Ghassan Fawwaz, lorry driver, was apprehended in the possession of more than 240 military rifles. He admitted that he was taking them to armed gangs in the Tall Kalakh region of Homs.

- A number of armed terrorists who have been apprehended have testified that the Syrian national Abdul-Samad Issa obtained the sum of 41 million Syrian pounds from a foreign source, with which he purchased 3,000 rifles of the pump-action type and 30 Russian military rifles that were distributed to armed gangs in various parts of the city of Hama. Opposition figures resident in Turkey, Saudi Arabia and Qatar also provided large sums of money.

- The terrorist Muhammad Abdul-Hallaq, from the Damascus Countryside region, admitted that he had received the sum of 2 million Syrian pounds from a member of the international emergency forces working in Syria, a French national, and that the money was intended to finance terrorist operations.

- On 13 January 2011, a Saudi vehicle was searched when entering the country and found to contain some 50 military rifles of various calibres. During interrogation, the Syrian national Muhammad Hussein Saleh admitted that, since 2008, he had been part of a network that trafficked military arms and smuggled them into Syria from Saudi Arabia, using lorries belonging to the Saudi Yahya company. The weapons were concealed inside household furniture and taken to the company office in Dayr-Al-Zawr, where they were distributed to terrorists and armed gangs.

- On 8 August 2011, the Lebanese military judicial investigator arranged the seizure by the Syrian authorities of a Lebanese lorry, number plate 257545, driven by Lebanese national Musa Ghassan Fawwaz. The lorry was carrying vehicle spare parts, inside which were concealed hunting rifles. The consignment was registered in the name of an Iraqi national, Ali Fawzi Sa'adi, who lives in Beirut, who admitted that his brother Fadil was the owner of the lorry and had left for Iraq as soon as he heard that the lorry had been seized.

- The owners of many shops in Lebanon that sell hunting rifles have said that demand for their goods and, in particular, for pump-action hunting rifles, has increased greatly since the events in Syria began.

- Asim Fadhil, a Syrian national arrested by the Lebanese authorities, who purchased various weapons in Lebanon, including RPGs and machine guns, admitted that those purchases were intended to arm youths in the Bab Al-Daraib area of Homs.

- The late terrorist Bilal Al-Kan, leader of the armed groups in Homs, received 25 million Syrian pounds from a Lebanese representative of the Future movement. That sum was for the purchase of arms and the financing of terrorist operations in Homs.

- It is clear from the foregoing and from the confessions of the terrorists who have been apprehended that there are solid links and coordination between the smugglers and the terrorist leaders, who are financed by foreign parties: the terrorists cannot afford to buy arms when the price in Lebanon of an RPG is more than $1,500 and the price of a single projectile is some $200.

Enclosure

Arms seized on the Lebanese border

No.	*Name of smuggler*	*Nationality*	*Date of arrest*	*Means of transport*	*Type and quantity of weapon*
1	Ahmad Ward	Syrian	21/8/11	—	Crate of 12 mm hunting ammunition
2	Marwan Jabour	Syrian	20/1/11	—	Hunting ammunition
3	Abdul-ra'uf Dandal	Syrian	27/1/11	—	Hunting rifle and ammunition
4	Muhammad Al-Matarih	Syrian	6/2/11	—	Two hunting rifles
5	Farid Jabrouniah	Syrian	5/3/11	—	Hunting ammunition
6	Taimar Al-Zayyat	Syrian	2/3/11	—	Revolver bullets and hunting ammunition
7	Fadi Mur'ib	Syrian	15/4/11	—	Hunting rifle
8	Ahmad Adbas	Syrian	16/4/11	—	Hunting rifle
9	Ali Shain	Syrian	16/4/11	—	Hunting ammunition
10	Ahmad Kalsh	Syrian	2/7/11	—	Hunting ammunition
11	Fadil Khalil	Syrian	15/7/11	—	Hunting rifle
12	Yehya Rashuli	Syrian	26/7/11	—	Explosives
13	Ibrahim Abu Zaid	Syrian	2/8/11	—	Hunting ammunition
14	Iyyad Sami Jalwi	Iraqi	3/1/11	Iraqi lorry No. 82366 Anbar	820 packs of Lebanese cartridges
15	Hakam Khalid Tajin	Syrian	9/2/11	Bus No. 028137 Hama	Automatic hunting rifle
16	Musa Ghassan Fawwaz	Lebanese	1/5/11	Lebanese lorry No. 357545	247 hunting rifles
17	Muawiya Khalid Sharaf-Aldin	Syrian	1/7/11	Hyundai 806203 Idlib	American-made pump-action hunting rifle
18	Ammar Mamduh Ghazi	Iraqi	19/1/11	Refrigerated lorry No. 9751 Irbil	100 hunting rifles, 300 cases of cartridges
19	Ra'id Khaza'i Almulhim	Syrian	27/5/11	Car No. 158681 Suwaydah	2,500 grams of gunpowder; two cases of 12 mm cartridges

No	*Name of smuggler*	*Nationality*	*Date of arrest*	*Means of transport*	*Type and quantity of weapon*
20	Ma'mun Sulaiman Al-Sa'adi	Syrian	27/6/11	Car No. 158768 Suwaydah	2,450 hunting cartridges
21	Khalid Muhammad Salman Al-Thaki	Iraqi	29/9/11	Refrigerated lorry No. 9073 Baghdad	125 12 mm automatic hunting rifles; 1,495 9 mm revolver rounds
22	Musa Ghassan Fawwaz	Lebanese	8/8/11	Lebanese lorry No. 357545	Hunting arms

Arms seized on the Turkish border

No	*Name of smuggler*	*Nationality*	*Date of arrest*	*Means of transport*	*Type and quantity of weapon*
1	Muhammad Amin Aunjal Muhammad Musa Abdi Ahmad Khalaf Al-Ahmad	Turkish Syrian Syrian	27/5/11	Turkish car No. 36NK324	26 hunting rifles; 20 holsters; 22 regular plastic butts; 20 plastic perforated foldable butts; two hunting rifles, one a Magnum and one a Beretta
2	Ahmad Muhammad Tarab	Turkish	24/4/11	On foot	12 mm automatic hunting rifle
3	Abdulrazzaq Abdulla Kuwak Nazan Abdulrazzaq Kuwak	Turkish	10/8/11	—	One 9 mm shotgun and one Colt; 57 bullets
4	Khalid Abdulfahed Kalsh	Turkish	17/2/11	—	15 9 mm shotguns
5	Samih Ahmad Falnaj	Turkish	19/4/11	—	Magnum automatic hunting rifle
6	Murad Hussein Junblat	Turkish	29/6/11	—	Beretta 6.5 mm service revolver
7	Mustapha Karah Bij	Turkish	7/1/11	—	Hunting rifle
8	Abdelqader Quja	Syrian	22/1/11	—	767 guns; 276,750 9 mm rounds; 2,990 live 5.5 mm rounds; 750 4.5 mm rounds; double-barrelled hunting rifle; single-barrelled automatic hunting rifle with sights; 25 12 mm hunting cartridges
9	Ismail Ibrahim Khalil Ismail Yunis Abdulqader Amr Awlush	Syrian Turkish	10/10/11	On foot	12 pump-action rifles; Russian gun; quantity of ammunition

Arms seized on the Iraqi border

No.	*Name of smuggler*	*Nationality*	*Date of arrest*	*Means of transport*	*Type and quantity of weapon*
1	Ahmad Jalub Ali	Iraqi	7/3/11	Refrigerated lorry No. 52154 Sulaymaniyah	113 service revolvers; 245 magazines with ammunition; 5 machine gun magazines; 9 M16 magazines; 48 M16 rounds; 2 Russian machine guns; 3 M16s; 6 machine guns; 1 sniper gun with sights; 8 night sights
2	Hussein Karim Jabbar	Iraqi	16/4/11	Refrigerated lorry No. 85714 Irbil	127 service revolvers; 6 Glocks with their cases; 6 revolvers in a plastic case; 180 revolver magazines; 14 machine guns; 6 PKC heavy machine guns; 3 short barrelled guns; 8 Russian rifles; 14 sniper rifles with sights; tear gas bombs; 3 night sights; 76 rounds of various kinds
3	Hai'im Hamid Khalaf Al-Jabri	Iraqi	1/7/11	Iraqi car No. 5996	20 pump-action rifles; 66 double-barrelled hunting rifles; 6 wooden butts with firing mechanism
4	Shihab Ahmad Abdulla Mu'ayyad Abduljalil Sa'adi	Iraqi	21/8/11	Iraqi bus No. 16024	10 sub-machine guns; 70 service revolvers of various types; 5 incomplete service revolvers; 50 magazines for various types of service weapon
5	Omar Awwad Hassan	Iraqi	24/8/11	Syrian bus No. 125101 Aleppo	Machine gun; 50 9 mm rounds; Glock magazine; 17 detonators

Arms seized on the Jordanian border

No.	*Name of smuggler*	*Nationality*	*Date of arrest*	*Means of transport*	*Type and quantity of weapon*
1	Muhammad Hussein Salih	Syrian	13/1/11	Saudi bus of the Yahya company	49 service revolvers

Annex II

Memorandum on the use by terrorists of sophisticated communications in the perpetration of terrorist operations in Syria

Technical investigations have shown that one of the most important sources of support for the armed terrorist gangs in Syria, as uncovered in the course of the pursuit of terrorists and their kidnapping and murder of citizens, are sophisticated means of communication that they use to communicate with each other while pursuing their victims. Those means of communication are supported by foreign parties and States in an effort to support terrorism and terrorists and have facilitated their pursuit and murder of their victims and evasion of counter-terrorism forces. A sophisticated combat support telephone system provides Internet service and transfers data, photographs and film by satellite networks and high-speed Internet linkages. Israeli and American military satellites are employed. Those States have concentrated on specific areas in Syria, focusing "spot" beams on Idlib, Hama and Homs. The wireless communications systems were smuggled across the borders with the neighbouring countries of Turkey and Lebanon. They use a one-way, simplex system of communication. The armed terrorist gangs have closed mobile wireless networks, of which many have been found in Syria. Such systems are prohibited in Syria and require special permission from the proper authorities because they are employed in intelligence operations. They provide a link between Thuraya telecommunications transmitters and a computer, enabling data to be transmitted by satellite. They can be powered by solar power, which enables them to be used in desert and remote areas and communicate via satellite. Other systems use the American Iridium satellite to transmit data. They are extremely expensive and require a special subscription because the satellite is military. Other systems use the Inmarsat satellite and cellular equipment that uses the Windows system and has special programs for transmitting files over the Internet. Neighbouring countries provide cellular coverage for the networks across Syria, some of which reach 50 km inside Syrian territory in order to provide such additional services as WIMAX, to ensure the exchange of information. The terrorists were provided with cellular lines free of charge for their networks and Internet service providers set up operations rooms on the borders with neighbouring countries in order to support the terrorist gangs in transmitting files outside Syria via the network coverage of those countries. We have also seized sophisticated remote detonation devices that some of the apprehended terrorists had in their possession: they use electronic circuits and timers that were manufactured abroad in order to detonate mines and other explosives, having received the necessary training outside the country. Some of the terrorists were also found in possession of cell phones that have a special application that changes international mobile equipment identity (IMEI) serial numbers during conversations in order to evade surveillance.